



TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, JANUARY – MARCH 2015



APRIL 2015

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Cover Photos: Community Members from Chakwanila Village in Mkanda Chiefdom present their community resource map (Photo credit: CDLA); and Chieftainess Mkanda reviewing all the boundaries of villages in her chiefdom.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CC	Country Coordinator
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CO	Contracting Officer
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DLA	District Land Alliance
ER-PIN	Emission Reduction Program Idea Note
ERT	Expert Roundtable
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FtF	Feed the Future
GCC	Global Climate Change
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GOB	Government of Burma
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GUC	Grants Under Contract
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IT	Information Technology
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
LTRM	Land Tenure and Resource Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOECAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
MSU	Michigan State University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NLRMCC	National Land Resource Management Central Committee
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RCCP	Regional Climate Change Project
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus carbon sequestration from forest enhancement
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights IQC
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
TO	Task Order
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
VLC	Village Land Committee
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) task order (TO) is a program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The aim of the task order is to identify and test models that strengthen resource governance and property rights as they relate to successful climate change programming.

Climate change impacts and interventions in response to climate change are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may strengthen or undermine successful implementation of climate change-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in the face of climate change impacts. They also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, and development objectives.

The task order draws extensively from a range of USAID Gender, Evaluation, and Climate Change policies and priorities, as well as the historical efforts of the Land Tenure and Resource Management Office; and international best practices as outlined in the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests, and other internationally negotiated agreements.

The task order consists of four tasks and contains a grants under contract (GUC) mechanism. These aim to:

1. Pilot tenure interventions that strengthen land rights as an enabling condition for the promotion and adoption of climate-smart land use practices through work in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) incentives through resource tenure and REDD+ assessments, as well as targeted legal assistance to the development of a national land-use policy and associated laws in Burma.
3. Undertake research on tenure, property rights and climate change mitigation and adaptation, initially focused on the following two questions:
 - a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from climate change mitigation programming?
 - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and climate change adaptation?
4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+ through support to customary land mapping and planning pilot processes in Burma.

TGCC is addressing these tasks by using a combination of intensive field implementation, local partnerships, field work and case studies, literature reviews, participation in international communities of practice, and workshops and conferences. Since March 2013, these efforts have increasingly focused on field implementation in two countries: Zambia and Burma. As a result, the quarterly report will include in depth discussion of these two interventions (across multiple tasks), as well as provide Task-specific updates for other TGCC efforts. The duration of this task order is five years, commencing in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID Missions and other international tenure and climate change bodies.

The task order is supervised by USAID's Land Tenure and Resource Management (LTRM) Office.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TGCC provides USAID with the opportunity to explore the relationship between the governance and tenure of agriculture, forests, and fisheries and the achievement of global climate change programming objectives through technical analysis, field work, and policy support. During this quarter, TGCC: began engaging in donor coordination and support for civil society on land issues in Zambia, while preparing for household certification processes in Chipata; continued support for public consultations associated with the Draft National Land Use Policy in Burma; mobilized a full-time Country Coordinator to lead pilot work in Burma; finalized deliverables associated with the Central America and Nepal tenure and REDD+ assessments; and participated in the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2015.

Zambia: With the full onset of the rainy season in the Eastern Province, agroforestry treatment communities planted seedlings in their fields. The slightly delayed onset of the rains allowed agroforestry seedlings to mature in nurseries in many cases, which may improve survivorship. Land tenure work continued, completing village meetings and boundary walks in three of the four intervention chiefdoms, and completing the third village meeting vetting of village boundary and resource maps, as well as documentation of governance rules in Mkanda Chiefdom. Preparations for phase two of the land tenure work began on household certification with a national stakeholder methodological workshop and a Chipata workshop with chiefs and their advisors. TGCC began coordination with national-level civil society and donors, acting as a secretariat for a new Cooperating Partner Working Group on Land and supporting a “Learning and Sharing Event.”

Burma: During this quarter, TGCC supported the consultation process associated with the public release of the draft National Land Use Policy. The TGCC Resource Law Specialist supported the consolidation of public comments on the policy and developed the process that brought together civil society and Government of Burma in two expert roundtable forums. The Resource Law Specialist also provided inputs to two additional legal processes: the draft Investment Law and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines. TGCC mobilized the Country Coordinator whose initial activities have focused on establishing a presence for the project in country and working with government, donors, and civil society organizations (CSOs) on pilot site selection processes.

Other Activities: TGCC participated in the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2015, supporting five presentations in three sessions. TGCC work was also highlighted by USAID in sessions on impact evaluation. Forest carbon and tenure assessments were submitted to USAID for review, as well as a marine resource primer and sourcebook. During annual work planning, USAID identified areas for program engagement over the coming three years on the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 and/or on mangroves and tenure.

Challenges: TGCC was able to mobilize the Burma Country Coordinator after receiving Contracting Officer (CO) approvals for long-standing Zambia and Burma allowance requests. The pace of Burma pilot activity start-up, while proceeding well, is driven by a deliberate approach to follow protocol and engage in a consultative process. Clarity on technical direction for funding earmarks emerged late in the quarter, which will provide useful direction for the remaining three years of the project.

Priorities: Key priorities for the next quarter are to finalize annual work plans for Zambia and Burma; train partners and pilot household certification processes in Chipata, Zambia; launch policy-level work in Zambia; continue to support policy development and consultations processes in Burma; agree on pilot site selection and complete initial tenure assessments for Burma; hire local support staff in both Burma and Zambia; share out REDD+ and Resource Tenure Assessments; launch a scoping phase for TFA 2020 and mangrove work; and, decide on any next steps to follow for the Marine Resource Tenure Primer.

I.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

I.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

TGCC continues to deploy a fully decentralized program management structure, with the Chief of Party (COP) based in Zambia; Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) based in Burlington, Vermont; Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS) based in Washington, DC; and, Resource Law Specialist (RLS) and Country Coordinator based in Burma. The project uses weekly technical notes, stored on the USAID LTRM communications platform, as well as biweekly management phone calls and ad-hoc phone calls and emails to address emerging issues and to achieve technical and administrative coordination. USAID changed the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) during this quarter (with paperwork finalized in the next quarter). This is the third COR in the first two years of the contract, though the transition is expected to be smooth as the previous COR will become the alternate COR and will remain engaged in the project. Additionally, there was a CO transition in this quarter (also the third CO in the first two years of the contract). During the past quarter, a number of outstanding approvals from the CO came through, allowing TGCC to move forward with activities in Burma. The USAID LTRM Office also assigned a program officer to support approvals processes. There will continue to be a need for TGCC to interact with USAID/Zambia and USAID/Burma on procurement, registration, and other administrative issues.

As the Burma work expands and as the previous USAID COR transitions her role to alternate COR and activity manager for Burma work, TGCC will need to develop a revised communication protocol that creates clear technical direction from the USAID LTRM Office with the Burma team, as well as with the USAID/Burma activity lead; and with TGCC contract management (COP/DCOP). TGCC will submit a draft protocol for discussion early in the next quarter. This will also be accompanied by an approvals process draft specifically for Burma (but potentially also applicable to Zambia) to ensure that the communications and approvals responsibilities for TGCC management and implementation are clear to all members of the team. It is likely that these systems will evolve and TGCC will make revisions to keep them up-to-date.

During work planning for year three, TGCC identified that the project is expected to be fully obligated and that about 15% of the anticipated funds under the ceiling remain unprogrammed. Early in the upcoming quarter, TGCC anticipates discussions with USAID on technical direction for the anticipated Global Climate Change (GCC) Office buy-in related to Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, mangroves and tenure, and continued outreach on REDD+ and tenure assessments. The development of these scopes of work and the potential use of subcontractors to carry out this scoping and implementation work will require close coordination. Additionally, a revised Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) will be submitted with the annual work plan.

I.2 ZAMBIA: TASK 1 – STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

Task 1 was originally focused on a potential project site in the Uluguru Mountains of Tanzania. However, following a scoping visit in May 2013, it was determined that the potential site was not suitable to best answer the question of interest. In December 2013, another scoping trip was made to Zambia, and TGCC developed a plan for a tenure and agroforestry intervention that was accepted by USAID and is the basis of current activities.

Since the relocation of the TGCC COP to Zambia, a number of opportunities have emerged to support national policy, engage civil society, and build lessons learned on Zambia land issues. TGCC began supporting efforts in these areas during the last quarter and will submit a work plan for Year Three that formally builds activities around these interests. Additionally, TGCC anticipates supporting the expansion of

the model for customary land certification to one chiefdom located in a game management area (GMA) that overlaps with USAID's area of GCC and Feed the Future (FtF) interest.

1.2.1 Chipata District Land Tenure and Agroforestry Implementation

TGCC is supporting resource tenure and agroforestry activities in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province, working through local implementing partners the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO). The design of the activity is based on a randomized-control trial approach across three hundred villages in five chiefdoms in the Chipata District assigned to four treatments: land tenure; agroforestry; land tenure and agroforestry; and control.

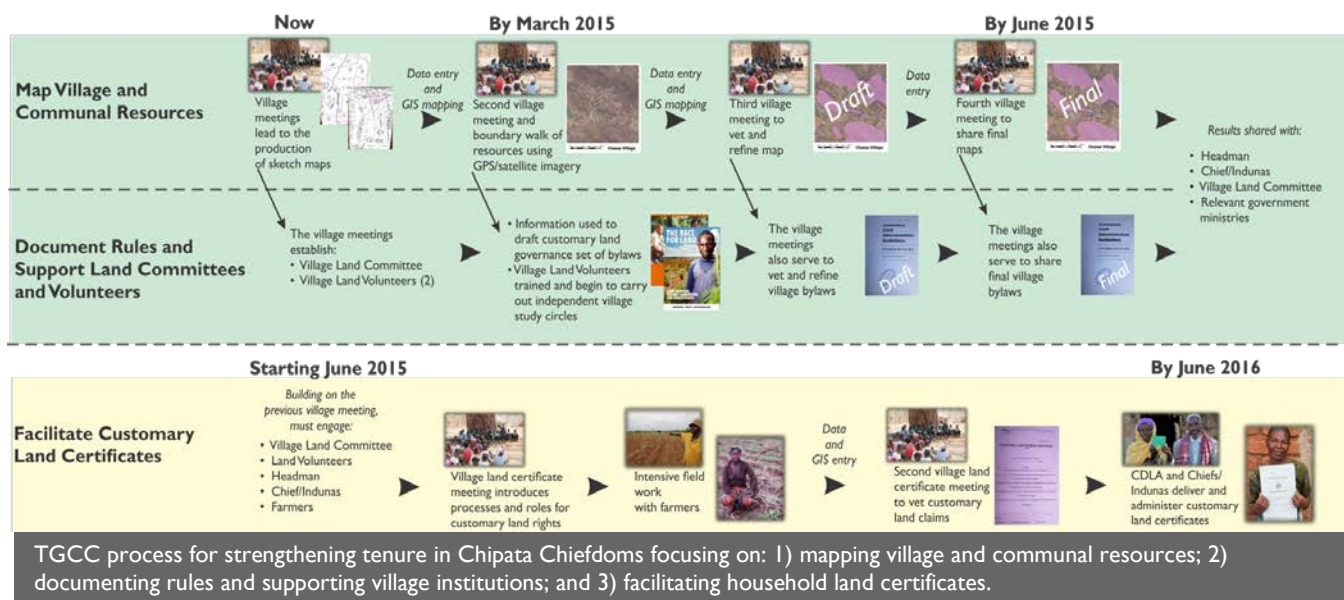
The TGCC/COMACO agroforestry activity in Zambia aims to address rural poverty through the use of climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices. Agroforestry practices have the potential to reduce rural poverty through increased smallholder agriculture productivity, improved natural resource management, and improved resilience of vulnerable households in selected villages. COMACO's work raises awareness on land and agroforestry management in the target villages, as well as provides access to agroforestry inputs. COMACO's staff of eight Agroforestry Extension Agents and an Agroforestry Project Coordinator is supporting extension and access to three species of agroforestry seeds for over 3,600 individuals in approximately 177 villages in five chiefdoms of Chipata District.



A farmer in Maguya village plants Musangu while her daughter looks on

The CDLA/TGCC activities in Zambia aim to strengthen the security of tenure of customary land both communally and at the household level through documentation of community resources; documentation of customary land governance rules at the village level; and certification of smallholder fields. The CDLA will implement a two-phased approach in 138 villages, initially focusing on documentation of community resources and land governance rules, followed by a certification program to begin in the fourth quarter of FY2015. The CDLA is working across four chiefdoms through continuous engagement of eight Community Facilitators, assisted by two geographic information systems (GIS) and information technology (IT) staff, as well as with the CDLA Program Coordinator and Director.

During this quarter, USAID GCC Specialist Juliann Aukema visited Chipata District and made a site visit to three villages and seven agroforestry fields, as well as one community outreach meeting to vet boundary maps in Mkanda Chiefdom.



1.2.1.1 Agroforestry Administration

COMACO's TGCC agroforestry team remained the same during this quarter. The TGCC agroforestry department also held monthly meetings with extension agents in Chipata to ensure activities were coordinated. At field level, monthly meetings were held between COMACO field staff and the area lead farmers, who in turn also facilitated farmer to farmer meetings. This approach facilitated smooth organization and quick feedback on the activities during this phase in the chiefdoms.

1.2.1.2 Agroforestry Technical Implementation

Field Planting: From the onset of rains in December 2014, the main activity of farmers was planting of crops and agroforestry tree species. Farmers were provided with the opportunity to plant *musangu*, *Gliricidia* and pigeon pea. Most farmers combined all the three species in one field with the exception of a few who had either *musangu* or *Gliricidia* combined with pigeon pea. *Musangu* was planted at a spacing of 10m x 10m, while *Gliricidia* was planted in hedges 5m apart and 1m along the hedge. Pigeon pea was planted as a boundary crop.

A total of 2,562 farmers (52.6 % female) out of the 3,750 registered farmers managed to plant trees by end of the reporting period (Table 1). One observation on the lack of full participation of farmers in the farmer groups was that most of the resource-poor households, among them female-headed and the aged, had constraints on labor for planting trees. As a result, the lack of people to work in the fields could have led to the decision not to plant agroforestry trees. In addition, many resource-poor individuals hire themselves out for labor to earn an income, which often coincides with peak periods of work required on their own farms. Competition on the timing for planting trees thus acts as a constraint, even if families have previously expressed an interest.

Table 1: Number of farmers (by gender) who planted agroforestry species in 2015

Chiefdom	Recruited Farmers	Planted (Male)	Planted (Female)	Planted (Total)	Success %
Maguya	660	176	235	411	62.3%
Mkanda	310	121	143	264	85.2%
Mnukwa	448	195	161	356	79.5%
Mshawa	1,215	423	528	951	78.3%
Sairi	1,117	299	281	580	51.9%

Total	3,750	1,214	1,348	2,562	68.3%
Gender %		47.4%	52.6%		

Assessments and Follow up: Following planting, extension agents have followed up with a tree growth assessment survey that will target 15% of the farmers. The activity captures tree heights and number of plants surviving from the planted trees on the plot. This is part of baseline data to measure growth and performance in the field. Additionally, 15% of the registered farmers will be surveyed using COMACO's baseline survey developed in conjunction with TGCC's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) consultant, Josh Brubaker of LEAD Analytics.

Training: During the quarter, extension agents were trained on how to collect data on planted fields to enable them to accurately collect tree growth and plant survival information. Lead farmers were trained by extension agents on planting techniques. The Coordinator and the COMACO M&E staff also trained the lead farmers on the use of farmer cards to collect plot level data.

Visits: In addition to the USAID GCC visit described above, five scientists and administrators from Catholic Relief Services (CRS) visited the COMACO field sites, and COMACO and CRS shared insights on improving integration of pigeon pea into farming systems.

1.2.1.3 Agroforestry Challenges Encountered

The primary challenges faced in the agroforestry extension were related to labor availability (described above), water availability for seedlings in nurseries and in the fields, appropriate ground crops to grow tree species with, and impassable roads during the rainy season. The delayed onset of rain (from 19th of December 2014) delayed planting of the agroforestry species (*musangu*, *Gliricidia* and pigeon pea). Very few farmers had their fields planted by end of December 2014. While this delay allowed seedlings to grow more in the nurseries, it shortened the planting period, resulting in labor constraints (as noted above). Later, for a period of about a month



Adani Tembo and group members from Chimponda transporting Musangu seedlings by bicycle

Photo: James Kaluluka

between end of February and end of March 2015, Chipata experienced a severe dry spell that affected most of the target villages. This dry spell was predicted to cause up to 40% mortality in the maize crop for the season, and it is expected that the agroforestry seedlings, particularly *Gliricidia*, will be severely affected by this, considering that some farmers were still planting agroforestry species just before the dry spell began. As noted in previous quarterly reports, farmers do not have the capacity to water seedlings in the field when dry spells or drought occur. While farmers are encouraged to put mulch around young seedlings, especially *musangu*, so as to reduce stress during dry spells, it is doubtful that this has occurred in many cases. Water harvesting techniques could be a way forward in the management of agroforestry trees in the field in the future; however, at present this is not applied in Eastern Province.



An example of the only “road” access to Wadule village in Mshawa, impassable by car or motorbike during rainy season

Intercropping low-growing crops, such as soy and ground nuts, with *Gliricidia* or *musangu* in newly established fields boosts seedling establishment because of the easy penetration of sunlight to the young tree seedlings. Many of the registered farmers who did not plant agroforestry species this year cited a lack of groundnuts or soy seed. Some of the farmers intercropped *musangu* and *Gliricidia* with maize or other tall crops, such as sunflower and cotton, which is expected to cause high mortality of the seedlings. Approaches in subsequent years should consider using a revolving seed fund to promote access to low growing seeds for resource-poor farmers to encourage adoption. A particular challenge will be deciding which farmers have access to groundnut seed revolving fund. This approach may substantially increase adoption rate and help increase survivorship.

Certain villages were inaccessible for some days after heavy rains due to poor roads, marshy areas, or due to broken/lack of bridges on streams, especially in Mnukwa Chiefdom. This prevented extension agents from reaching the affected areas. This has the effect of delaying extension service to

communities at critical times, such as planting, leading to poor technology implementation. The number of affected villages per chiefdom is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Proportion of villages inaccessible during the rainy season

Chiefdom	Number of Villages	Number of Affected Villages	% Villages Inaccessible
Maguya	27	3	11.1%
Mkanda	30	0	0%
Mnukwa	32	11	34.4%
Mshawa	44	4	9.1%
Sairi	44	5	11.4%
Total	177	23	13.0%

1.2.1.4 Land Tenure Administration

The CDLA staffing structure remained the same during this quarter, though additional office space was acquired adjacent to the current office to ensure adequate storage and preparation space, as well as GIS work space. Community Facilitators and CDLA management have increased communication processes leading to stronger adaptive management and oversight of data collection and quality. TGCC held a meeting with the Chairperson of the CDLA Board, as well as with the CDLA Coordinator and Accountant, to express concerns with the CDLA’s administrative procedures and slow submission of reports and advance requests. TGCC gave the CDLA clear metrics for performance improvements between March and May 2015 and requested more frequent communication if challenges emerge.

1.2.1.5 Land Tenure Technical Implementation

Over the past quarter work focused on completing village meetings in Mkanda Chiefdom and boundary walks in Mkanda and Maguya. Additionally, third village meetings where communities validate and review boundary and resource maps, as well as community governance rules, were held in Mkanda Chiefdom.

Staff participated in a preparatory training on Methods for Customary Land Certification and Administration. The training both sought to introduce the CDLA staff to proposed processes for customary land certification, as well as to consider how to adapt the process for the local context. CDLA also engaged Chiefs Mnukwa, Mshawa, Maguya, and Chieftainess Mkanda and their senior advisors. The chiefs welcomed the program and administrative support for land management. On the second day after the chief's engagement, the chiefs' advisors remained with the CDLA and were introduced to the methods and technologies that will support customary land administration, such as global positioning systems (GPS), mobile data collection devices, mapping technologies and understanding aerial photos. "We are committed to improving chieftom land management and helping our neighbors understand the devices and methods that we are being trained in," noted the Induna for Chief Maguya, Mr. Christopher Nthala.



Photo: CDLA

Chief Mnukwa's advisors examine chieftom and village resource maps at February 2015 workshop

CDLA Management also led a series of workshops for village land committees and village land volunteers in each chieftom to build their understanding of their role in local conflict resolution, village study circles, and customary land administration. The meetings focused on the roles and responsibilities of village land committees in the customary land certification process, and on better understanding the capacities of committees to engage in longer term land administration.

1.2.1.6 Land Tenure Challenges Encountered

Challenges related to participation of neighboring villages and participation of women in boundary walks were somewhat alleviated this quarter, based on improved coordination for and greater advance notice to villages.



Photo: CDLA

Chieftaness Mkanda's advisors work with the CDLA community facilitators to interpret aerial imagery

Women's participation in boundary walks increased dramatically. In the previous quarter only 44% of boundary walks included participation of women, and during this quarter 91% of the walks included women. This was primarily due to a concerted effort on the part of CDLA to ensure that women are included in the boundary walks. Total composition of the walks was still primarily male, but increased from 19% women to 29% women. Similarly, during the previous quarter only 34% of boundary walks included the participation of neighboring villages. During this quarter, this increased to 77% due to increased advance preparation and the CDLA's engagement with neighboring villages to provide advance notice.

The tradeoff, however, was that fewer overall boundary walks occurred than expected, due to the increased emphasis on planning. The full onset of the rainy season also led to the cancellation of numerous boundary walks and an inability for a single community facilitator group to carry out two village meetings in a day, as community members generally worked in their

fields in the morning and were unwilling to engage in boundary walks during torrential storms. In January, preparation for presidential by-elections and campaigning also slowed implementation.

Particular challenges with respect to boundary walks have occurred in Chief Mshawa's area. Some villages have expressed concern that the program is seeking to take away their land. This may be reflective of the uncertainty surrounding the new Chief Mshawa and the succession conflict that has taken place over recent months. CDLA has sought to reduce these issues by holding meetings through *indunas* with village headmen to more fully introduce the project and respond to any concerns they may have. Communities have also expressed reluctance to carry out boundary walks due to high grass, fear of snakes, and concern that they cannot identify boundaries clearly during this time of year. CDLA is therefore focusing initially on communities that are comfortable carrying out boundary walks.

Concerns continue to emanate from some non-participating neighboring villages, as well as on villages on borders of chiefdoms. *Induna* and headmen meetings are used to address the concerns of non-participating neighboring villages, though it is not clear to what extent this quells concerns. Neighboring chiefdoms, particularly chiefdoms neighboring Mkanda, are expressing concerns about the establishment of village and chiefdom boundaries. Neighboring chiefs are arguing that they loaned land to



Photo: Charlton Phiri

Village land committee training on the use of mobile phones for reporting land issues

Mkanda Chiefdom and that many of the Mkanda villages are on the lands of other chiefs. These concerns also play out to a lesser extent between villages, particularly where there is a “checkerboard/mixed fields” arrangement on the border between two villages. At the village level, these concerns can be resolved through the involvement of *indunas* and ultimately the chief. However, between chiefs, there is no clear arbiter (outside of the House of Chiefs and the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection [MLNREP], which would go back to the 1958 Chiefdom maps that do not recognize the existence of Chieftainess Mkanda). The chiefs will be holding a meeting in early April to discuss boundary disputes, and the CDLA will act as an impartial observer and will provide clarification if any questions are asked regarding the nature of the land tenure interventions.

1.2.1.7 Agroforestry and Land Tenure Implementation Key Priorities



Photo: CDLA

Community members from Jalangombe in Mkanda Chiefdom examine draft community resource map

Over the coming quarter, CDLA plans to finalize village meetings and boundary walks in Mshawa and any remaining communities in Mnukwa, Mkanda and Maguya. Third village meetings to vet these maps and governance rules will be held in Mnukwa and Maguya. Maps will be revised in Mkanda. CDLA management will continue to work on VLC capacity building around reporting and study group development. TGCC will procure a plotter to print village large format maps, as the reliability of printing in Chipata and Lusaka has been poor. With respect to COMACO's work, the completion of a baseline survey and tree growth assessment will be two primary objectives in the coming two months.

Over the coming quarter, the annual contract and grant for COMACO and CDLA, respectively,

will come to an end. New requests for proposals and requests for applications will be solicited, and

subcontracts and grants will be awarded. Additionally, a fixed price subcontract for technical services on customary land certification and the social tenure domain model will be awarded to support the second phase of the land tenure work. Intensive technical support will be required in May and June as parasurveyors and community facilitators are trained in household data collection processes and field demarcation.

Additionally, TGCC is planning to support full customary land certification in one chiefdom in Zambia over the coming years. During the next quarter, TGCC will scope potential chiefdoms and implementing partners and may draft a scope of work for implementation. However, the release of this scope during the upcoming quarter will be contingent on the smooth roll out of the customary land certification demarcation and adjudication process in Chipata District and USAID/Zambia's GCC and FtF strategy.

1.2.2 Support to Zambian Civil Society on Land Tenure Related Issues

TGCC's engagement on land issues since May 2014 has received a great deal of interest from civil society partners in Zambia, particularly the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) national secretariat and its member District Land Alliances (DLAs). A number of the DLAs are seeking to support customary land certification processes in rural and peri-urban chiefdoms, and they have welcomed the rigor and international best practices that have been brought to Zambia through the TGCC program. Additionally, there are a range of land policy processes underway in Zambia, and the ZLA, DLAs, and other members have requested technical and logistical support to engage with government, local constituencies, and traditional leaders in these issues. In the interest of providing targeted support to civil society to engage with government and local communities, TGCC is considering expansion of activities in the coming year, including through collaboration with the USAID FACTS program in Eastern Province. During the past quarter, engagement has focused on informal dialogue with ZLA and DLAs and participation in a Learning and Sharing Event, sponsored by the Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF).

1.2.2.1 Administration

TGCC will hire one administrative and one technical officer to more effectively support the ramping up of activities in Zambia. Early in the next quarter, TGCC will advertise for and hire these two positions. TGCC DCOP Melissa Hall is expected to come to Zambia in late April 2015 to train these new staff in USAID and Tetra Tech compliant field office management. This opening of a Lusaka office with payment capacity will increase TGCC's ability to support partners in-country. TGCC will initially embed itself in Lusaka with another Tetra Tech unit, sharing rent and utility costs.

1.2.2.2 Technical Implementation

This quarter TGCC sponsored a multi-stakeholder workshop on customary land certification methodologies in Lusaka for CSOs, private sector, and government partners to contribute to the TGCC methodology process for phase two of customary land certification. This workshop was well received and acted as a first opportunity for implementation leaders to share their specific approaches.

TGCC also contributed in kind to the organization of the ZGF's Learning and Sharing Event on Land Issues, which brought together a broad network of national and district level CSOs working on land. TGCC presented the keynote speech on an overview of land policy and field implementation activities in Zambia, as well as facilitated breakout group activities on priority setting. TGCC continued to develop and distribute a monthly Zambia land media report, which is currently distributed to almost 100 individuals from donors, CSOs, and government.

TGCC also supported the CSO Land Policy Sub-Committee by participating in their coordination meetings and helping to identify areas where TGCC's current and planned support dovetail with the Land Policy agenda.

1.2.2.3 Challenges Encountered

The clear challenge faced this quarter is that there is a relatively small civil society constituency working on land issues in Zambia. This group has a small funding base, which is beginning to dry up. TGCC does not have the financial or administrative capacity to be the primary support for civil society on land issues, and it is important that TGCC continue to stress this limitation both to civil society and to other donors. As part of this, the forthcoming annual work plan will highlight the limitations for TGCC's mandate, while also helping to promote greater investment in the sector in Zambia.

1.2.2.4 Key Priorities

With the annual work plan and budget clarity that will be finalized early in the next quarter, TGCC's emerging in country administrative staff, and the CSOs refining their strategic priorities, TGCC will prioritize engagement with the ZLA and other CSOs on broadening the base of CSOs interested in land issues; consolidating outreach and engagement materials on land; and supporting dialogue on land issues with local government and traditional authorities to feed into national policy and implementation. The current priority activity for the upcoming quarter is a consultancy that helps CSOs understand options and develop positions on key elements of the land policy. The relevance of this activity is currently under review with USAID.

1.2.3 Support to National Government and Donor Groups on Land Tenure-Related Issues

Over the past decade, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has recognized the need to develop a land policy, and the ruling Patriotic Front has made tenure reform in customary areas a priority. As a result, there have been moves to develop policies and legislation on land issues, including the Forest Policy, Land Policy, Resettlement and Compensation Policy, and Customary Land Administration Bill. Government has also proposed a number of programs in the land sector, including a Land Audit and a National Land Titling Program. Yet, for the most part, these processes have been closed to civil society and cooperating partners, and their current status is unknown. The GRZ has asked for sporadic support from cooperating partners, and some international initiatives and organizations have been involved in various levels of support. The lack of coordination and communication among donors and between donors and the GRZ, as well as an absence of an in-country cooperating partner lead on land issues, has resulted in an absence of momentum on building international best practices into land issues. TGCC's presence in Zambia and link to USAID's international experience on land provides a potential focal point to help cooperating partners engage with the GRZ and support movement in key areas, such as recognition of customary rights.

1.2.3.1 Technical Implementation

During the past quarter, with USAID/Zambia and the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), TGCC supported the first Cooperating Partners Working Group on Land Issues, where 11 cooperating partners agreed to convene periodically to coordinate on policy and implementation relating to land. All agreed that land is a cross-cutting issue, and partners agreed to report out on the Working Group to other cooperating partner groups. The second meeting will be held in April 2015, following a small partners meeting with MLNREP.

1.2.3.2 Challenges Encountered

The primary challenge of engaging with the GRZ has been the election of a new government in mid-January followed by a change in the Minister and a still unfilled vacancy in the Permanent Secretary's office. This has meant that the MLNREP has not been prepared to meet with cooperating partners. Meetings early in the next quarter, as well as planned visits from the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and an apparent start to the Land Governance Assessment Framework process, are likely to push the engagement process with government.

1.2.3.3 Key Priorities

Over the coming quarter, it will be increasingly important to ensure that cooperating partner engagement is in line with the LPI, and that a broader group of cooperating partners beyond just USAID engage in land issues. Continued information sharing will be critical to this success. TGCC plans to organize at least two Working

Group meetings this quarter, the first in April following the small meeting with GRZ and the second in June to coincide with the planned LPI visit to Zambia.

1.3 BURMA TASK 2 – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE (PES) SCHEMES &

BURMA TASK 4 – STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the Government of Burma (GOB) and USAID/Burma in the development of a National Land Use Policy. In June 2014, TGCC placed its full-time, long-term Resource Law Specialist (RLS) in Burma as a Land Advisor to support the GOB, USAID, and civil society on the completion of the land policy and development of associated land and natural resource laws. The RLS is also working closely with civil society and other stakeholder groups on strengthening land tenure security and improving land use administration in the country. During 2014, USAID/Burma expressed an interest in TGCC carrying out pilot activities that demonstrate the viability of implementing progressive elements of the land policy. These goals align broadly with the pilot activity objectives of TGCC Task 4, and, therefore, Burma was also identified as the pilot site for Task 4. A draft scope of work for a Burma Land Program was developed by the USAID LTRM Office and USAID/Burma and was agreed upon in February 2015. The scope of work includes four activities around:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the National Land Use Policy and related additional legislative and regulatory reforms as anticipated by the policy, in particular related to land, forests, and other natural resource rights and management;
2. Supporting informed public participation in the policy and pilot implementation process, for example through educational materials to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to a variety of audiences, with a focus on citizens, in formats that are appropriate for the local literacy and cultural context;
3. Providing technical assistance and supporting capacity development to pilot implementation of key policy elements, in particular related to community rights recognition; participatory, gender-sensitive, and sustainable land use planning that improves livelihoods and reduces deforestation; and alternative land dispute resolution at the village/village tract (lowest administrative unit) level; and,
4. Supporting action research and monitoring to inform further legal development and policy implementation.

This work includes a cross-cutting element of gender integration and ensuring the protection of rights of women and other vulnerable groups.

1.3.1 Administration

During the past quarter, with substantial TGCC support being provided to the consultation process, the RLS coordinated with the Tetra Tech home office to organize payments and logistics around venues. While a useful short-term approach, the opening of a Yangon office will streamline future requests and assistance. TGCC waited for CO approvals prior to mobilizing the new Country Coordinator (CC), though both he and the TGCC DCOP spent two weeks in Burma in February to prepare for project start-up. Since the arrival of the CC in late March 2015, recruitment has started for two administrative positions, which will be essential for scaling up support. Interviews have been conducted with 9 candidates, and of these, two people have been identified as being suitable. References will now be checked ahead of further discussions about salary requirements. It is hoped that by the end of April, these staff will officially join the TGCC team.

Significant time has also been expended researching and visiting potential office locations in the city. Several realtors have been supporting the project, and potential offices were located. It is hoped that by the end of April, an office will be up and running.

1.3.2 Technical Assistance to Improve Land-related Policy, Law and Regulation

The TGCC RLS, in his role as Land Tenure Advisor to the GOB, continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) in its role as the implementing ministry for the National Land Resource Management Central Committee (NLRMCC). Technical assistance to date has focused primarily on the ongoing development of the draft National Land Use Policy and the closely related National Land Resource Management Law, though assistance is provided on the development of other laws and regulations when opportunities and requests to do so arise.

1.3.2.1 National Land Use Policy Developments

During the past quarter it became clear that more time was required to properly conduct the public consultation process on the draft National Land Use Policy. Not only did stakeholders request additional time to prepare and submit comments, but the drafting team that reviewed and analyzed the significant numbers of comments also required additional time to complete their work. With messaging support provided by TGCC and other stakeholders, the three donors (USAID, Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation [SDC], and the European Union [EU]) advised the GOB to extend the public consultation process. In addition, TGCC, working closely with the national consultants working on the policy development process, supported the design of the second phase of the public consultation process.

This second phase of public consultations involved two multi-stakeholder expert roundtable events held in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon, respectively, over five days. In preparation for the first expert roundtable (ERT1), TGCC provided training for the policy drafting team – made up of national consultants, government stakeholders, and representatives from civil society – on how to properly review and analyze comments from the public consultation process and feed all comments and analysis into a “public comments matrix” document, which was shared with stakeholders during the two-day ERT1. Key public comment messages from ERT1 were identified and synthesized by the policy drafting team for use during the second expert roundtable (ERT2). TGCC prepared a report on key messages from the hundreds of pages of English language comments on the draft National Land Use Policy that were received by the GOB from a variety of stakeholders, and presented these key messages on the first day of the ERT2. The three-day ERT2 produced clear recommendations for revising the draft National Land Use Policy. TGCC, working with national consultants, then refined these revision messages into a usable format and designed a step-by-step process for the policy drafting team to consider and incorporate the suggested recommendations, which was used in the 6th drafting of the National Land Use Policy for submission to the NLRMCC for consideration.

The drafting team worked diligently during March to begin the revision process to the draft National Land Use Policy based on outcomes from the ERT process. Revisions will continue to be made into the next quarter. In order to ensure the policy is properly aligned with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT), TGCC will prepare a VGGT checklist document for use by the drafting team in early April. The team will also carefully review and check for consistency an English translation of the 6th draft of the National Land Use Policy for use in a National Workshop, which is likely to be held in June or July of 2015.

1.3.2.2 National Land Resource Management Law Development

The Land Tenure Advisor attended the first meeting of the NLRMCC’s Law sub-committee and working group to discuss the ongoing process for developing the National Land Resource Management Law. TGCC suggested the GOB should wait until the National Land Use Policy is complete before moving ahead with the law development and that a multi-stakeholder consultative process should be used in further developing the law. TGCC provided comments highlighting serious weaknesses and concerns regarding the draft, which were submitted to the NLRMCC via MOECAF. As it is USAID’s and other donors’ official position that the

GOB should not be working on the Law until the National Land Use Policy is finalized and endorsed, the Land Tenure Advisor ceased direct involvement in the further development of the draft National Land Resource Management Law.

1.3.2.3 Other Laws and Regulations

TGCC, based on USAID requests, identified opportunities to provide technical inputs into development of other legislation and regulations impacting land resource management in the country during the quarter. TGCC provided comments and advice to the International Finance Corporation and the GOB on further development of the draft Investment Law, which includes important provisions on access and use of land resources in the country. TGCC also provided comments and advice to the African Development Bank and MOECA on the further development of the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Guidelines. TGCC will continue to track developments relating to these and other legal instruments during the coming quarter.

1.3.3 Support Informed Public Participation in the Policy and Pilot Process

TGCC provided technical advice during the quarter to ensure that the public consultation process was not rushed and that a second phase for multi-stakeholder consultations involving constructive dialogue between the GOB and civil society on the policy was agreed upon and successfully implemented. During the quarter, this was evidenced by the successful execution of the expert roundtable process with representation of a broad range of civil society actors and support for the inclusion of civil society representatives in the policy revision process that followed ERT1 and ERT2. TGCC also ensured that representatives from civil society were kept well informed of any developments relating to the ongoing public comment process and follow-up revision process through close collaboration with the Land Core Group and individual civil society organization representatives.

In addition to the ERT process, TGCC also provided assistance to the Land Core Group in the design and successful implementation of the National Dialogue on Customary Communal Tenure and Shifting Cultivation. During this national dialogue, the Land Tenure Advisor provided a presentation on “Understanding how the Legal Framework in Burma Currently Supports Recognition of Communal Tenure.” Outcomes from the National Dialogue fed directly into ERT2 and the draft National Land Use Policy revision process. It has been described as an integral part of the extended public comment process. In the coming quarter, TGCC will provide inputs into the final report from the national dialogue relating to legal recognition of customary communal tenure.



Photo: Nick Thomas

The National Dialogue on Customary Communal Land Tenure and Rotational Fallow Farming Systems, held in Nay Pyi Taw

TGCC also participated in and presented at a multi-stakeholder participatory land use-mapping workshop, organized by the local conservation non-governmental organization (NGO) EcoDev, as well as at a multi-

stakeholder workshop on the design and implementation of the OneMap Myanmar Initiative, organized by SDC.

During the quarter, TGCC provided information and strategic advice in relation to the land reform efforts in the country to a number of international NGO, civil society, and other stakeholder representatives. In relation to this, TGCC has been actively engaging with individuals and organizations working on issues relating to gender and the rights of women to land resources in the country in order to ensure these are properly understood by government stakeholders and are recognized in the National Land Use Policy, National Land Law, and any TGCC pilot design efforts. TGCC highlighted English comments from civil society on gender issues, which had been submitted during the public consultation process for the draft National Land Use Policy, during a presentation at ERT2.

During the coming quarters, TGCC will continue to look for opportunities to increase the participation of civil society in law and policy development processes in Burma and to increase the ability of civil society to be actively and meaningfully involved in inclusive decision making processes relating to land resource management and use in the country.

1.3.4 Pilot Implementation of the Draft National Land Use Policy

The arrival of the CC represents a new stage in the development of pilot site activities. Prior to arrival in Yangon, the CC held meetings with USAID staff in Washington to begin a process of identifying the expected results of the pilot activities, expected challenges, and specific site selection parameters that are to be considered. These same topics have now been discussed with Land Core Group staff and MOECAP in Nay Pyi Taw. Greater clarity has been achieved in narrowing down the potential locations of pilot sites to Bago, Mon, and Thanintaryi States. Still to be discussed are the more specific village tract locations within these states and indeed the process of how these locations will be selected and who should be involved. This will likely represent a significant amount of effort in the coming quarter. The implementation of work in pilot sites will be staggered.

In preparation for the site selection task, investigations of available geospatial data to support decision-making have been made. A meeting has been held with a representative of the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives, in Yangon, and as a result, several useful maps files have been received. Further information related to an assessment of geospatial capacity in Burma is expected to illustrate likely capacity building requirements in advance of mapping activities at pilot sites.

1.3.4 Support Action Research and Monitoring to Inform Legal and Policy Reform

Engagement in action research and monitoring of pilot implementation will be based on advances in the site selection and pilot activities. It is expected that discussions over the next quarter will advance technical orientation and partnerships on this component.

1.3.5 Burma Program Challenges and Priorities

The main challenge remains implementing a consultative process for site selection and pilot implementation that is inclusive of both government and civil society and is of interest to local communities. In early May 2015, TGCC will convene a pilot site technical steering committee that includes stakeholders from government, civil society, and donors.

Early in the next quarter, specific activities related to the country work plan will be defined (and M&E indicators finalized), and TGCC will support a visit from USAID staff and Cloudburst on an impact evaluation to accompany pilot implementation in the second and third sites. Potential pilot sites will be visited and brief reviews will be developed. TGCC will complete a review of legal recognition of communal rights prior to this USAID visit, and a technical approach for pilot activities will be further elaborated on.

I.4 TASK 2 GLOBAL – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE (PES) SCHEMES

Task 2 began with analytical efforts to revise previously developed tools on land tenure and REDD+ and identify opportunities to deploy these tools to support REDD+ programming. The initial tools were developed in late 2013 and early 2014 and were used as the basis for collaboration with the USAID/Central America Mission on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program (RCCP). These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama began in November 2013. Also, from the initial project work planning in March 2013, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and the FCPF participated in periodic methodological meetings/discussions. By March 2014, an opportunity to carry out a resource tenure assessment associated with the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) in Nepal emerged.

1.2.1 Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

The research methodological framework for assessing rights to benefits from proposed REDD+ program activities has been reviewed by USAID. This will be included in the Task 2 contract deliverable associated with recommendations for amending existing USAID land tenure and property rights (LTPR) tools on benefit-sharing and carbon rights.

1.2.2 Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions

The FCPF, together with Nepal's REDD+ Implementation Center, requested that TGCC carry out a land and natural resource tenure assessment to fulfill Criterion 28 and 36 of the Carbon Fund's Methodological Framework. The fieldwork on the land and natural resource tenure regimes within the proposed Emission Reductions Program Accounting Area, covering twelve districts of the Terai Arc Landscape, was carried out from late August to early October 2015. The draft report was submitted in March 2015 and will be presented on 16 April 2015 in Kathmandu at a multi-stakeholder workshop. Some 60 participants will be drawn from government agencies, donor agencies, international and national NGOs, researchers, and grassroots federations working in forest sector.

A paper based on part of the findings of the assessment was presented at the 2015 Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. In addition, a presentation with the staff at the FCPF is tentatively planned for the second week of May. Plans are also being explored to organize a presentation at the Learning Session within the next Forest Carbon Partnership Facility meeting in Washington taking place from 15-17 May 2015. It has been proposed that this session also include a presentation by Cecile Njebet, who has led efforts to promote land tenure and gender equity within REDD+ policy-making and law in Cameroon.

1.2.3 Central America Resource Tenure and Sustainable Landscape Assessment

The Guatemala and Panama papers were translated and distributed during this quarter. The English mangrove report is still awaiting USAID review. The Honduras paper was completed in Spanish and English and will be submitted to USAID early in the next quarter. The papers will be shared out through email blasts around the legal and REDD+ community. Opportunities to further share these results will be examined around the Global Landscapes Forum 2015 and FCPF meetings.

I.5 TASK 3 – RESEARCH AND SCOPING STUDIES ON TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

This task contains several sub-tasks. Each sub-task has developed a conceptual framework and supporting evidence to answer a specific set of research questions, either through desk-based or field research.

1.3.1 Task 3a. Devolved Ownership and Governance Rights and Forest Condition

This component explores the empirical evidence linking devolved land tenure and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives. It is led by an interdisciplinary team of Michigan State University (MSU) faculty coordinated by forest economist, Dr. Runsheng Yin, and social forester, Dr. Leo Zulu. The task was completed this quarter with a final presentation during the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2015. The panel presentation was coordinated by TGCC, with former Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Director General Frances Seymour facilitating the session alongside presentations from the Center for Global Development, World Resources Institute, and CIFOR. Given that the USAID-sponsored research is coming to an end, this approach sought to provide a platform for the USAID research to be adopted by other actors going forward.

1.3.2 Task 3b. Devolved Marine Resource Tenure Rights, Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation

The final draft deliverables for Task 3b, the Marine Tenure Sourcebook and Primer, were submitted to USAID for review. The *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: A Sourcebook of Good Practices and Emerging Themes*, presents the current state of understanding about the role of responsible governance of marine tenure in small-scale fisheries. The sourcebook aims to bring into focus why the responsible governance of marine tenure is a central platform through which sustainable marine capture fisheries, as well as resilient livelihoods, can be forged in the decades to come. The sourcebook serves as a companion document to *Looking to the Sea to Support Development Objectives: A Primer for USAID Staff and Partners* (Primer). The Primer is intended to assist USAID staff and partners to consider the interconnected role of healthy marine and coastal ecosystems, sustainable small-scale fisheries, and responsible governance of marine tenure in achieving a wide range of development objectives. Guidance and job aids, simple question-oriented tools, are provided to consider the marine and coastal context in developing Country Development Cooperation Strategies and designing projects as part of the USAID program cycle. The Primer draws on a range of knowledge, particularly from recent findings and lessons derived from USAID projects, academic published literature, policy documents, and publications by scientists and practitioners detailed in the sourcebook. Final documents will be completed after receipt of USAID comments. Several webinars are planned to introduce the topic of marine tenure and small-scale fisheries and documents to USAID Mission staff.

1.3.3 Task 3c. Adaptation

During this quarter, TGCC did not pursue any discussions or development of research opportunities on the link between tenure and adaptation, though adaptation funds were included in TGCC's fiscal year 2014 obligation, and, therefore, adaptation indicators were added to the PMP to capture activities in Zambia.

I.6 TASK 4 GLOBAL – STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Task 4 activities are addressed in Section 1.4 above.

I.7 TASK 5 – GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

In this quarter, TGCC continued to provide support to CDLA in increasing the organizational capacity to administer and manage grant funding. Additionally, TGCC moved forward with the purchase of a vehicle to be used for CDLA's work in Chipata District. Vehicle purchase continued to be slowed due to restrictions on Zambian NGOs clearing vehicles duty-free and USAID regulations that require that vehicles are cleared duty-free. TGCC is coordinating with the USAID/Zambia to resolve this impasse.

2.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TGCC's PMP was approved in August 2013. The table below shows the advancement on each indicator over this reporting period. Additionally, per the requirements of the TGCC contract, it shows cumulative indicator data for FY 2015. Revisions to the indicators that will be presented with a revised PMP are presented below, as well. Indicator reporting is separated between Zambia, Burma, and global activities to support country-level reporting by missions. A total project summary of indicators is also included below.

A revised PMP that includes targets will be submitted for approval with the annual work plan. Targets and indicators for Burma are expected to change for Year 3. COMACO will report on a variety of indicators directly to USAID/Zambia through existing protocols. This should be noted by USAID in the use of TGCC data at the country level or in aggregating USAID totals to avoid double-counting.

Zambia Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y2 Q4 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	I	0	NA	114	0	28	33	53	Sommerville, Norfolk, D. Phiri
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	I	0	NA	7	0	0	0	7	Sommerville FCMC and USAID Field Visit
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	I	0	NA	2,136	0	358	960	818	483 by COMACO Facilitators and 335 by CDLA

Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	I	0	NA	13	0	3	2	8	CDLA (2), National (1), ZGF (1) Trainings and VLC (4)
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	I Hours	0	NA	832	0	832	NA	NA	2,399 people: 1,269 (608f, 661m) in Mshawa 1st village meeting; 202 (87f, 115m) in Mkanda 2nd meeting; 474 (204f, 270m) in 3rd Mkanda meeting; Maguya 276 (69f, 207m); 15 public officials (2f, 13m); 163 (75f, 88m) VLC members
	I Total	0	NA	5,074	NA	NA	2,675	2,399	
	I Women	0	NA	2,431	NA	NA	1,386	1,045	
	I Men	0	NA	2,643	NA	NA	1,289	1,354	
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	I	0	NA	137	NA	0	28	109	109 founded in Mkanda, Mshawa and Mnukwa
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	I	0	NA	6	NA	0	0	6	6 out of 17 newly identified conflicts were resolved in Maguya/Mkanda
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	I	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	Activities start Y3
Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance (4.7.4-5) Number of household,	I Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Activities start Y3

commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	I Household	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	I Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (4.5.1-22) Replace with: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	I Hectares	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	Activities start Y3
	I Parcels	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	I	0	0	640.5	NA	0	0	640.5	2562 farmers planting a lima each
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	I Percent	0	40%-60%	49%	NA	48.58%	52%	47%	CDLA and COMACO
	I Women			6,111	NA	1,765	1,461	2,885	
	I Total			12,574	NA	3,633	2,792	6,149	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	I	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA		
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or	I	0	NA	66	NA	0	0	66	Rules same as below
		0	NA	28	NA	0	0	28	

biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-LI)	I	0	0	66	NA	0	0	66	Rules documented
		0	0	28	NA	0	0	28	Mkanda rules vetted
		0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-I)	I	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	Initial rules do not promote gender equity, but should be part of the revision process
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	I	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	Have just added this indicator to Task I
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) (Previously not associated with Task I)	I	0	NA	16	NA	NA	I	15	CP Coordination (1); Lusaka Training (4); Chipata Training (2); Chipata Chiefs Meeting (3); WB Land (1); ZGF (2); FCMC (1); CDLA (1)

Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) (Previously not associated with Task I)	1	0	NA	7	NA	NA	2	5	Summary report; Certification report; Media summaries (3)
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	NA	1	1	0	0	0	
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	TBD	\$220,632	\$149,808	\$0	0	\$70,824	Additional grant funds approved this quarter
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	Will report annually
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	COMACO
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	NA	1,049	0	TBC	518	531	177 farmer groups visited once per month
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1 Total	0	NA	3,750	NA	3,633	117	0 New (2,562)	COMACO reached 2,562 farmers in Y2 Q4 which is a subset of Y2Q2
	1 Women	0	NA	1,840	NA	1,765	75	0 New (1,348)	
Number of technologies or management practices in development phases of research, field testing or made available for transfer of development as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-39)	1	0	NA	3	NA	0	3	3	Same technologies as previous quarters
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	NA	2,562	NA	NA	0	2,562	Number of farmers who planted in Q4

Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	I Total	0	NA	2,562	NA	NA	NA	2,562	Based on assumption that those who have planted are more resilient
	I Women		NA	1,348	NA	NA	NA	1,348	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	I Total	0	NA	2,562	NA	NA	NA	2,562	Number of farmers implementing practices
	I Women		NA	1,348	NA	NA	NA	1,348	

Burma Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y2 Q4 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 4	0	NA	216	70	23	57	66	Oberndorf
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 4	0	NA	9	NA	NA	2	7	One Map, Expert Roundtable (2), Communal Tenure, Participatory Map...
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4 Hours	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	
	2, 4 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	2, 4 Men	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	

The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	4	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance (4.7.4-5) Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	4 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	4 Household	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	4 Other	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (4.5.1-22) Replace with: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	4 Hectares	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	4 Parcels	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	4	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
8) Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG-supported training/programming (GNDR-3) Suggest deleting due to non-applicable method for measuring results									

Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4 %	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	4 Total		NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	4 Women		NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	4	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	2 Stage 1	0	NA	2	1	1	0	1	ESIA and Land Policy
	2 Stage 2	0	NA	2	0	0	1	1	
	2 Stage 3	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 5	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-LI)	2 Stage 1	0	NA	3	1	1	0	2	Investment Law and ESIA Inputs
	2 Stage 2	0	NA	1	0	0	1	1	Land Policy
	2 Stage 3	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 5	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	NA	1	1	1	1	1	Land Policy

Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals (Custom)	1,2,3,4	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	New for Burma
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) - New for Burma October 2014	2, 4	0	NA	7	NA	NA	3	4	OneMap, Participatory Mapping...
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) - New for Burma October 2014	2, 4	0	NA	6	NA	NA	4	2	National Public Consultations Matrix and Comments on Draft National Land Use Policy Key Messages
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	2, 4 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	2, 4 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	

Global Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y2 Q4 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 3	0	NA	23	0	11	12	0	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 3	0	NA	91	10	37	40	4	Jhaveri and Sommerville WB
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 3	0	NA	17	10	0	3	4	Yin and Busch WB
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 3	0	NA	6	2	2	0	2	WB session on Task 3b and WB Session on Task 2
<p>10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)</p>	2, 3 Hours	0	NA	160	160	0	NA	NA	
	2 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	2 Women		NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	
	2 Men		NA	0	NA	NA	0	0	

Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2 Global	0	NA	1	1	0	0	0	Partnership continues
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 3	0	NA	6	0	2	0	4	WB
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 3	0	NA	8	0	2	2	4	WB papers
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	2, 3	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
				0				0	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	2, 3	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
				0				0	

TGCC Combined Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y2 Q4 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1, 2, 3a, 4	0	NA	353	70	62	102	119	Zambia and Burma
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1, 2, 3a	0	NA	98	10	37	40	11	Global and Zambia
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1, 2, 3b	0	NA	2,153	10	358	963	822	Zambia (CDLA/COMACO)
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	NA	28	2	5	4	17	Burma, Zambia, Global
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	1 Hours	0	NA	992	160	832	NA	0	2,399 people: 1,269 (608f, 661m) in Mshawa 1st village meeting; 202 (87f, 115m) in Mkanda 2nd meeting; 474 (204f, 270m) in 3rd Mkanda meeting; 15 public officials (2f, 13m); 163 (75f, 88m) VLC members
	1 Total	0	NA	5,074	0	0	2,675	2,399	
	1 Women	0	NA	2,431	0	0	1,386	1,045	
	1 Men	0	NA	2,643	0	0	1,289	1,354	

Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	I, 4	0	NA	137	0	0	28	109	Zambia
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	I, 4	0	NA	6	0	0	0	6	Zambia
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	I, 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	Zambia/Burma starts Y3
Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance (4.7.4-5) Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	I,4 Total	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	Zambia/Burma starts Y3
	I,4 Household	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
	I,4 Other	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (4.5.1-22) Replace with: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	I Hectares	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	Zambia/Burma starts Y3
	I Parcels	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	

Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	1	0	NA	640.5	0	0	0	640.5	Zambia (COMACO)/ Burma and Zambia Tenure starts Y3
8) Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG-supported training/programming (GNDR-3) Suggest deleting due to non-applicable method for measuring results	1, 4	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	Deleted
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1, 4	0	40-60%	49%		49%	52%	47%	
		0		6,111	0	1,765	1,461	2,885	
		0		12,574	0	3,633	2,792	6,149	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	1, 2	0	NA	68	1	1	0	67	Double counted with the laws below
		0	NA	30	0	0	1	29	
		0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting)	1, 2	0	1	69	1	1	0	68	Burma ESIA, Investment and Zambia Rule
		0	1	29	0	0	1	29	Land Policy and Zambia Rules
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-LI)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-I)	1, 2, 3a, 3b 4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Burma
Number of constraints/issues successfully identified and dealt with that contribute to better defined benefit sharing for individuals and communities (Custom)	2 Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13) Local capacity built to advance the legal and regulatory changes needed to advance REDD+ and PES benefit sharing with individuals and communities. Not measurable as written.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of USAID partnerships with multi-lateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	1, 2, 3, 4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4	0	0	29	0	2	4	23	Burma, Zambia, Global
16) Value and frequency of research methodology as picked up by national and international stakeholders and replicated. Deleted June 2014	3a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4	0	0	21	0	2	8	11	Burma, Zambia, Global
18) Number of Missions engaged in response to the assessment methodology, the Primer, and expressing interest in testing the assessment methodology. Deleted June 2014	3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19) Number of grants issued to NGOs in participating Missions to test the methodology Deleted June 2014	3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	\$0	\$220,632	\$149,808	\$0	\$0	\$70,824	
22) Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance related issues (Dropped by LTD in 2014)	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	NA	20 (15m, 5w)	20 (15m, 5w)	97 (81m, 16 w)	NA	NA	Still considering
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1,2,4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	Evaluated annually
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	0	0	NA	0	0	1	COMACO-Zambia

26) Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) — New as of June 2014 Deleted due to replication with number 11.	1,2,4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	NA	1,049	0	0	518	531	COMACO- Zambia
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1	0	NA	3,750	0	3,633	117	0	COMACO reached 2562 farmers in Y2 Q4 which is a subset of Y2Q2
		0	0	1,840	0	1,765	75	0	
Number of technologies or management practices in development phases of research, field testing or made available for transfer of development as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-39)	1	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	NA	2,562	0	0	0	2,562	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	1,4	0	NA	2,562	NA	NA	0	2,562	
							0	1,348	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	1,4	0	NA	2,562	NA	NA	0	2,562	
							0	1,348	

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

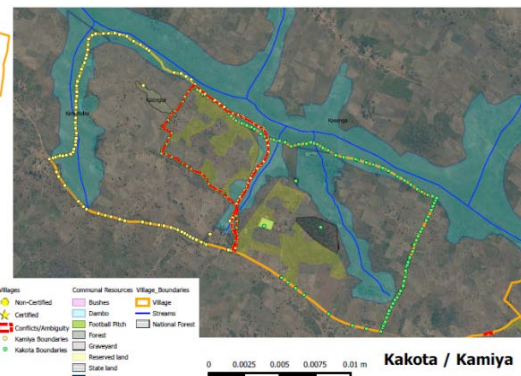
TGCC project success stories have been submitted as separate attachments.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

Participatory Mapping Exercise Resolves Land Conflict in Zambia



This map illustrates Kakota village (right), Kamiya village (left), and disputed area (red). Blue and green areas represent communal resources or areas reserved for future use.



Community members in Kakota village celebrate the successful resolution of village boundary conflict.

For more information, contact:
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Telling Our Story
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
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In rural Zambia, village boundaries are not formally documented, and conflict often emerges from boundary ambiguities. Local traditional leaders and village headmen responsible for resolving land disputes often lack the maps and other tools they need to make informed decisions. In March 2015, USAID supported completion of a participatory mapping exercise that peacefully resolved a decade-long dispute between two communities.

Each planting season, community members of the Kakota and Kamiya villages in Eastern Zambia engage in heated exchanges over the ownership of agricultural land and “bush” areas that both communities hope to use for agricultural expansion. USAID’s local implementing partner, the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA), worked with these communities to conduct “boundary walks” and create maps illustrating village boundaries and community-managed resources. Community members validated the maps, and for the first time saw the area of long-standing conflict illustrated on paper; a powerful visual for all.

Village members gathered to review the maps, and a discussion of the history of the land ensued. A village elder from Kamiya explained the story of the founding of the two villages. The contested area originally belonged to Kakota, but as demand for land increased, community members from both villages began establishing fields in the area.

The communities agreed that the land would be administered by Kakota’s headperson, but that residents of Kamiya could continue to farm and request land in the neighboring village.

Members of both communities were grateful for the exercise. One Kakota community member noted that because the land ownership has been clarified, he will be able to farm the land without fear of expropriation. “We are grateful that you helped us resolve this wrangle,” he said to the CDLA. “I can now reserve some of my family land as bush until we need it, because we have proof that it belongs to us.”



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

Creating Opportunities for Constructive Dialogue Between the Government of Burma and Civil Society Stakeholders



Participants at the second of two expert roundtables on the draft National Land Use Policy

“This type of inclusive engagement on issues in the country should be replicated during other consultative processes. This is a good model.”

Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Director
General of the Forest Department

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Telling Our Story
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Historically, interactions between civil society organizations (CSOs) and the government of Burma on land issues have been largely contentious. Over the past year, USAID and other donors have supported government and civil society in developing a National Land Use Policy through a participatory approach. The first consultation and request for public comments in late 2014 opened a door for participation in the policy’s development. Civil society was largely critical of this early process, as there was limited opportunity for direct, constructive dialogue. To address the shortcoming, USAID and partners worked closely with government representatives to design an extended second phase consultation process. Two expert roundtables were open to all CSOs, with each drawing over 100 participants from across the country.

During the first roundtable, CSOs were invited to present position statements and discuss the draft policy with government stakeholders, representing a new level of civil society engagement in the policy development process. Even more remarkable was the mixing of government and civil society in small breakout groups, building a spirit of cooperation. Thin Maung Than from the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF) Land Information Unit said, “I have never seen Government officials and civil society representatives work together like this before.” Ku Ku Ju, of the local organization Land in Our Hands, followed by saying, “We want to thank the Government and the organizers of this dialogue for listening to our concerns and taking them seriously.”

The open participation of government and civil society continued during the second roundtable with mixed breakout groups leading to productive, actionable recommendations. U Shwe Thein, Chairman of the civil society organization Land Core Group, stated, “The participants have done a very good job of openly and honestly debating the issues in their working groups, and coming up with useful suggestions that the policy revision drafting team can use.” The Deputy Minister of MOECF stated in closing remarks that, “Those who participated in this event should be thanked for their hard work, productive outputs, and advice on the National Land Use Policy. This will improve the policy and help the country develop sustainably in a peaceful manner.”

ANNEX B: PROJECT BRIEFS UPDATE

Three updated TGCC project briefs have been submitted as separate attachments. One covers TGCC globally; one focuses on work in Burma; and one focuses on work in Zambia.



USAID
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PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Globally, the impacts of climate change and society's response are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues are widely recognized to be crucial in the success of many climate change-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability; increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in the face of climate impacts; and, promote resource use practices that achieve adaptation, mitigation, and development objectives.

How does the project work at the intersection of securing rights to natural resources and advancing climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts?

- By piloting tenure interventions alongside climate-smart agriculture investments
- By advancing knowledge on how resource tenure impacts forest carbon/REDD+ activities
- By clarifying the legal and regulatory rights to benefit from forest carbon interventions
- By strengthening the rights of women in forest management
- By researching the relationship between devolved resource tenure and forest condition
- By analyzing the links between marine tenure and conservation, adaptation, and productivity

impact evaluation to better understand how tenure activities influence CSA adoption. CSA seeks to increase agricultural productivity while decreasing the vulnerability of agricultural landscapes to the negative impacts of climate change and, where possible, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. CSA practices rely on sustained commitment to land stewardship. Yet, for farmers to be willing to invest time and energy into these long-term land management practices, they need tenure security. The project is also engaging with civil society, government, and cooperating partners to promote the integration of lessons learned from customary land rights documentation into national processes.

The project is also working to ensure that stakeholder rights related to activities to **reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and incentivize afforestation/reforestation (REDD+)** are clarified and respected, as well as to demonstrate how securing rights impacts climate change mitigation objectives in the forest sector. Through collaboration with international development partners, host country partners, and project developers, USAID is advancing knowledge on the relationship between **tenure and the rights and responsibilities of forest carbon stakeholders**. The work on methodological guidance and national legal analyses will help countries clarify who has rights to participate in and benefit from forest carbon activities. In Guatemala, Honduras, Nepal and Panama, USAID has carried out assessments on the

Using pilot interventions, intensive field work, in-depth case studies, quantitative and qualitative analysis, and literature reviews, the **Tenure and Global Climate Change project** is examining how land tenure and resource rights relate to global efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The project works with USAID missions to identify and test models that strengthen resource tenure governance and increase the success of climate change programming.

USAID is supporting communities and households in the Eastern Province of Zambia to document their customary rights to agricultural land, as well as supporting **climate-smart agriculture (CSA)** extension activities. Project work in Zambia is being evaluated through a randomized-control



Photo: James Murombedzi

Community members in Chijaezo, Zambia map community resources



Securing smallholder tenure over combined fish/fowl production facilities in Burma is critical for local livelihoods development

interface between REDD+ and land tenure, examining how tenure impacts different stakeholders' ability to participate in and benefit from REDD+ activities. The results of these analyses are being used by government and donors to design their multilateral donor-funded REDD+ programs.

The project is contributing to the development of a National Land Use Policy in Burma. A Resource Law Specialist has provided inputs into the policy development process, particularly around promoting recognition of customary and communal rights. USAID will build on this policy support in Burma through pilot **interventions to strengthen women's tenure rights** within an integrated landscape that includes both forest and agricultural land. There is growing recognition that the gender-differentiated nature of natural resource knowledge,

dependence, access, and management needs to be integrated into program design and implementation. The project is addressing **the importance of women's tenure rights, including rights to access, use, and manage forest resources.**

The project has also examined the relationship between devolution of forest rights to local levels and resulting biophysical outcomes. USAID has completed a review of relevant literature, finding a mixed empirical understanding of the relationship. This is partly due to analyses that do not combine rigorous socio-economic and biophysical indicators and difficulties collecting comparable indicators across sites.

Building on lessons from USAID's deep history in land tenure and property rights, project staff have developed a primer on how marine resource tenure systems lead to achievement of biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and resource productivity objectives in the context of threats to marine resources posed by climate change and the growth of coastal populations and industries. As the **governance of marine resources** affects the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people globally, the application of secure tenure and property rights to coastal and marine systems has the potential to strengthen coastal and marine programming and build the resilience of the people and institutions who rely on and manage these resources.

Over the coming years, this project will focus deeply on in-country pilot activities and policy support in Burma and Zambia while expanding global research and technical support to new areas, including governance of mangroves, as well as the role of secure tenure in deforestation-free supply chains. This work will continue to demonstrate the role that secure land and resource tenure play in successful climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.



Communities and government collaborate in managing marine resources and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries in the Philippines

Photo: USAID/Philippines EcoFISH project

For more information, visit: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/project/tenure-and-global-climate-change-global>

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PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE – BURMA

Burma is going through a period of rapid changes, which has led to concerns related to land tenure and property rights in the country. Burma has a number of historical, often confusing laws related to land and other resources that have never been harmonized; additionally, there is limited understanding of existing rights. As Burma's economy opens to the world, there are concerns that large investments in land and natural resources may displace Burmese citizens, and lead to unsustainable use of land and natural resources, including deforestation. The Government of Burma recognizes these concerns and risks and is working to establish a stronger legal and governance framework to guide land use and land rights. To help address these important concerns and improve land governance, USAID is providing technical support to the development of a land policy and related laws and regulations.

In close coordination with development partners and other donors, USAID's Tenure and Global Climate Change project is providing technical assistance on the development of a National Land Use Policy. Since December 2013, the project has supported a full-time, in-country land tenure advisor who works with the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry as well as other Burmese institutions engaged in land administration, including civil society.



Photo: Rob Oberndorf, Tetra Tech

Township forest officers discuss operational rules for a community forest near Bagan

With support from international donors, including USAID, the Burmese government completed a draft Land Use Policy in June 2014 that draws on international best practices. The draft policy clearly affirms the importance of land tenure security for smallholder farmers, and seeks to rationalize the land tenure formalization process to promote investments by small and large landholders alike. Additionally, it gives explicit emphasis to land use and property rights for women and for minority ethnic communities, whose land rights are based on customary law. In particular, the policy calls for the first time for the recognition of the rights of vulnerable communities practicing rotating fallow agriculture (*taungya*), as well as forest-dwelling communities. The policy also identifies decentralized governance of land administration and management as necessary for an effective system.

To finalize the policy and with assistance from donors including USAID, the Government of Burma has supported civil society engagement in a nationwide public consultation process. Additionally, the project provides as-needed technical advice to the government and civil society on issues related to implementation of the land policy and development of related legislation and regulations, including a new National Land Law.

Beginning in 2015, the project began the process of piloting land tenure and property rights interventions in Burma. These pilots, which will occur in three sites, are being developed to test novel elements of the draft Land Policy, such as village tract-level land use planning and registration of communal rights. The project will ensure that pilot interventions complement other initiatives planned by the government of Burma, civil society, and other donors working in the land sector. The pilots will particularly place emphasis on strengthening the rights of women and on mitigating conflict arising from the implementation and institutionalization of processes to document and formalize rights. It is anticipated that these pilots will be implemented in close coordination with in-country partner organizations to strengthen the capacity of local organizations.



Photo: Mercedes Sticker, USAID

Local community forest member inspects a recently planted agro-forestry plot in Shan State

In addition to supporting the development of a policy and legal framework through an open and participatory process, the project is engaging closely with civil society partners to learn from pilot activities across the

country. This learning process is expected to inform future policy revisions and the development of laws and implementing regulations. The experiences will also help in the process of consolidating methodologies that strengthen land tenure security, and identifying approaches that may be scalable across other parts of Burma.

The project will continue its successful engagement on improved land governance and low-emissions development in Burma through provision of the land tenure advisor, support for the land pilots, and as-needed short-term technical assistance. Project support is expected to continue through 2017.



Photo: Rob Oberndorf, Tetra Tech

A dry-zone agriculture plot

For more information, visit: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/project/tenure-and-global-climate-change-global>
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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID PROJECT BRIEF TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE - ZAMBIA

The majority of land in Zambia is allocated and administered by traditional authorities, led by a Chief and based on the application of customary law. As Zambia's economy and population grow, new pressures are being put on customary lands. Demographic and social pressures are reportedly resulting in increased land disputes, leading to tenure insecurity. Pockets of land scarcity are occurring, for instance in areas where there is market access and infrastructure, where chiefdoms encompass small areas, where existing population density is relatively high, and/or where Zambian and international investors identify potential business opportunities. Boundary disputes are reportedly becoming more common, and individual smallholders commonly have no documentation of their claims to rights to land, resulting in complex land disputes over boundaries, defense of rights in the event of divorce, death of a family member or reallocation of land. Both traditional leaders and village members are increasingly attuned to a need for some form of documentation to assist in arbitration of the increasing number of disputes.

Among the most common types of disputes in customary lands are:

- Succession and inheritance disputes
- Boundary disputes between farmers
- Allocations of land already claimed or used by others to new users
- Boundary disputes between headmen
- Boundary disputes between chiefs
- Disputes between farmers and investors over conversion of land and tenure status
- Disputes between farmers regarding livestock grazing on crops/trees



Zambian farmer Matthew Nyunge points to his field with young msangu seedlings in contested land that was almost lost to outside investment

As the Government of Zambia considers developing a new Land Policy and a Customary Land Bill, it is important to demonstrate models for customary land management that promote and strengthen the role of the traditional authorities in land management, while supporting land documentation and administration in customary lands. USAID's Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) project is partnering with the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) to pilot tenure strengthening activities in four chiefdoms in the Chipata District.

Over the course of two years, USAID will support the CDLA to engage in Chipata District of the Eastern Province of Zambia. Tenure interventions are expected in 138 villages across four chiefdoms. These interventions include activities related to:

- Chiefdom/headmen level mapping of customary resources within the Chiefdom, particularly communal resources, as well as documenting customary rules around land administration and management;
- Village level mapping and resolution of village level boundary disputes and supporting headpersons in local land administration through village committees;
- Supporting the Chief through facilitating the delivery of household/family level customary land certificates, following a boundary clarification process;
- Communication at the national level of lessons learned from the CDLA efforts with the Zambia Land Alliance, other civil society partners, and government, as well as potential support for consultations around the draft national land policy and draft customary land bill.



Members of a Village Land Committee in Petauke District where Customary Land Certificates have been systematically administered



An example of a customary land certificate

USAID is supporting a rigorous evaluation of this work to better understand if these tenure strengthening activities result in increased on-farm investment in climate-smart agriculture (agroforestry) by smallholder farmers. To achieve this, the pilot interventions are designed around a randomized-control trial approach, with a set of villages selected randomly from each chiefdom to receive the land tenure activities and a partially overlapping set to receive the agroforestry support from Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO).

In addition to funding activities in the Eastern Province, USAID is supporting national dialogues around strengthening customary land management through the placement of a Land Advisor, based in Lusaka. The advisor will provide technical advice to government, civil society, USAID, and other donors on opportunities to protect traditional land rights on customary land.

This work is planned to be implemented between 2014 and 2016.

How does CDLA support securing customary land rights in Chipata District?

- By providing technical support to traditional authorities in the mapping of customary lands.
- By supporting traditional authorities to document land use management and allocation rules.
- By working with headpersons and villagers on mapping village boundaries and resources.
- By supporting farmers to resolve boundary disputes.
- By supporting Chiefs to administer customary land certificates to households.
- By sharing lessons with other Districts, the Zambia Land Alliance and other civil society organizations nationally.

ANNEX C: MEDIA

In this quarter, TGCC gave several presentations at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty:

- “REDD+ and the Tenure Mosaics of Nepal’s Terai Arc Landscape,” presented by Nayna Jhaveri;
- “International REDD+ Institutions: Experience Integrating Tenure into Forest Carbon Methodologies and Guidance,” presented by Matt Sommerville; and,
- “Empirical Linkages between Devolved Tenure Systems and Forest Conditions,” Presented by Runsheng Yin.

TGCC also supported the participation of two presenters at the Conference

- “Evidence-based Policy Advocacy on Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Zambia: Responses from Civil Society,” presented by Dimuna Phiri of the Zambia Land Alliance; and,
- “What Drives Deforestation and What Stops Is? A Meta-analysis of Spatially Explicit Econometric Studies,” presented by Jonah Busch of the Center for Global Development.

Both presentations and their accompanying papers can be accessed [here](#).

Donor support to Burma land policy development was noted in numerous publications in Myanmar during the quarter.

Nayna Jhaveri was quoted in an article on Devex, “The World Bank’s Carbon Fund: Undermining Indigenous Rights or Saving the Planet?” The article is available [here](#).

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

Present Tetra Tech staff associated with the task order are:

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